Treasury to invest such surplus in Government stock." Dis

agreed to.

Mr. JNO. A. ROCKWELL moved to strike out the third ection of the bill. Disagreed to.
Mr. RIPLEY moved to strike out the word "thereof," i

the third section, and insert in its lieu the words coin." Disagreed to. Mr. SEAMAN moved as an amendment to this bill, the bill of last session to establish a branch mint of the Senate bill of last session to establish United States in the city of New York.

Mr. HUNGERFORD moved to amend the amendment, a and be it further enacted, That whenever the Treasure and be it further enacted, That whenever the I reasurer shall be appointed, named in the ninth section of this act, all moneys, books, and papers in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York shall be transferred to the treasurer of the branch mint established by this act; and said branch mint shall thereafter be the place of deposite for the public moneys instead of the rooms now used in the custom-house; and the treasurer of said branch mint shall be subject to all the provisions contained in an act entitled 'An set to to all the provisions contained an arrange of the provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August 6, 1846, which relate to the lic revenue, approved August 6, 1846, which relate to t treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans." Agreed to.

The question recurred on agreeing to the amendment a , and the amendment was agreed to. Mr. JNO. A. ROCKWELL moved to amend the bill !

adding the following :
"See, 8. And be it further enacted, That in all cases pr vided for in this act in which the officers of the Government the United States are authorized to pay any public creditor the sums duchim in any other manuer than in gold and silver coin, the said several officers shall not require in payment of duties or for the public lands gold and silver coin only, but the same kind of currency may be received as is authorized to be paid by the officers of the Government." Disagreed to. Mr. I. E. HOLMES moved a new section authorizing and providing for the establishment of a branch mint at Charleston, South Carolina. Disagreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill. Mr. McKAY moved the previous question; and under operation the amendments of the Committee of the Who

Mr. INO A. ROCKWELL moved to lay the bill on the The question recurring on the passage of the bill, it was put, and the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for con

COMPLIMENT TO THE SPEAKER.

Mr. VINTON rose and said: I avail myself of the temporary absence of the Presiding Officer of the House to make a motion which I am sure will be acceptable to us all. In testimony of the respect and good will of the House, I offer for its adoption a resolution of thanks to the Speaker. It is drawn up in the language in which other resolutions have been preted on similar occasions. I believe it has been usual to pre sent the resolution of thanks without remark or comm tion other than what is expressed on the face of the resolution itself. But I hope I shall not be thought too far to encroach on the usage, in such cases if I say, in one word, that person me great pleasure to offer this resolution, and that the ability, fidelity, dignity, and, above all-and far bette than all these—the impartiality with which the Speaker has discharged the duties of his office, richly merit what I doubt not will be accorded to him, the unanimous thanks of the

Mr. VINTON then sent to the Clerk's table a resolution, in substance, presented the thanks of the House to the Hon-JOHN W. DAVIS, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as presiding office of this House for the 29th Congress.

Mr. GARRETT DAVIS and Mr. ISAAC E. HOLMES

rose and seconded the resolution, and it was passed by a unan THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The House to take up the message of the Senate commu cating the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to authorize the appointment of an additional number of general officers, &c.

The report was read. Its principal and most imports recommendation is, that the House recede from its amendment authorizing the President to designate and assign one of the major-generals, without regard to date of commission, &c. ed for in the bill, to be commander-in-chief of the army n Mexico.

Mr. BOYD moved the previous question; and, under THE IRISH RELIEF BILL.

Mr. WENTWORTH rose to a question of privilege, and asked leave to offer a resolution. It was objected to.

Mr. W. moved a suspension of the rules, and asked th tion might be read.

The reading was objected to, but is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means are hereby directed to report forthwith to this House the Senate bill referred to them for the reliet of Ireland.

There were many points of order as to the right to have the resolution read for information, &c, and the debate or these questions was still region on when these questions was still going on, when— Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, from the committee appoin

ed to wait on the President to ascertain if he had any furthe ommunication to make to Congress, made a report.

Mr. COBB then moved that the House adjourn sine dic.

The question was put and decided in the affirmative.

SPEAKER'S VALEDICTORY

GENTLEMEN: By the vote just taken you have determine that the 29th Congress shall now close its labors, and the members composing it are to be separated, many of them forever. This separation is painful to many of us : I trust it is so to all, for we met as friends. It can not, it must not be, that we part as enemies. If, unhappily, any unkind feelings shall have been engendered within this hall, during the excitement of debate or of social intercourse, I conjure you as a friend and brother that within these walls they now be forever

This Congress has been one of unusual and momenton interest—passing upon questions of war and of peace—ques-tions upon which difference of opinion must of necessity exist, and upon which it is advantageous to the Republic that diffe rence of opinion should exist. It prevents the abuses to which majorities so often tend, and excites a vigilance, a prudence and a care always promotive of the best interests of the com s trite but true in politics, at least, that it manly to differ, but childish to quarrel because we differ.

I have endeavored to the best of my ability to redeem the pledge I made you at the opening of this Congress, viz : that, n my official duties as Speaker, I should strive to know no party but the people, and no locality but the country. In how far I have failed to be thus governed must be left to you and your constituents to determine.

I return to you, gentlemen, my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the resolution which you have adopted approbatory of my conduct as your Presiding Officer; and permit me to assur you that I view it not as a commonplace compliment, offered by your hands and sanctioned by your voices, with celing what the resolution itself expresses. The kindness and courtesy, the forbearance and liberality, with which you have always treated me, teaches me that you feel what you have s kindly expressed; and, in return, I can say that to each and per of this body I entertain not only the kindest feelings, but there is implanted in my breast feelings of interest and attachment that shall only go out with my life.

To those gentlemen who have so kindly relieved me in th performance of the aiduous duties of the chair, I am under particular and personal obligations.

And now, gentlemen, with a fervent hope that each of you

e to enjoy the approval of your country, your consciences, and your constituents, I proceed to consummate your last official act by pronouncing this House adjourned

The following is a copy of the Message from the President of the United States to the House of Re-

To the House of Representatives of the United States

with the accompanying documents, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the House of Representatives all the correspondence with General Taylor since session. the commencement of hostilities with Mexico, which has not yet been published, or which may not be deemed detrimental to the public service; also, the correspondence of the Quartermaster General in relation to transportation for Gen. Taylor's army; also, the reports of Brigadier Generals Hamer and Quitman of the operations of their respective brigades on the 21st of September last."

our forces which may not have been fully executed, I might have deemed it proper to withhold parts of them, under the apprehension that their publication at this time would be "detrimental to the public service ;" but I am satisfied that these operations are now so far advanced, and that the enemy has already received so much information from other sources in relation to the intended movements of our army, as to render this precaution unnecessary. JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 27, 1847. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a letter, says that Ambrose H. Sevier, Senator from Arkansas, had been offered the mission to France, and declined it, before the nomination of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL to that office.

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847.

THE LAST DAY'S OF THE SESSION.

[FROM OUR DAILY PAPER OF MONDAY.] We have now reached within three days of the lose of the present Session of Congress; and, with the exception of adding ten regiments to the Army, and a provision for borrowing less money to carry on the war than the Government will want for that purpose before Congress meets again, the mass of the indispensable business of the Session is vet on the tables of the two Houses. The most important of the depending bills relate to the exist ing War. The whole business of the Session has related indeed to almost nothing else. The War has occupied, we believe, nine-tenths of the time of both Houses. Nothing else seems, in truth, to be thought much worth attending to. It is one of the evils aseparable from a state of war, in a popular Government especially, that, while it lasts, it generates and nourishes a rank growth of such legislation as overshadows and stifles the production of wise, wholesome, and beneficent measures. The House of Representatives has, indeed, in the same breath in which it voted something like thirty-five millions of dollars for the year's expenditure for the army alone, passed a bill appropriating a sum snort or one million of dollars for harbor improvements, and a lesser sum for lighthouses; but, should these bills be even fortunate enough to pass the Senate, it may well be doubted whether they will be per-

mitted to become laws The most important incident of the last week is the decision by the House of Representatives on Saturday evening against laving additional taxes of any kind, to any amount, for the purpose of eking out the revenue. The history of this bill is told in the report of the proceedings upon it: from which the reader will learn that no debate was allowed, and that the same body, which only the very day before passed by a majority of some fifty votes a provision granting to the Executive powers looking to enlarged and more extended and expensive operawhich we had no opportunity to procure a copy, but which, tions in the war against Mexico, refused by a majority of sixty-eight votes to tax their constituents to an amount necessary to sustain their own measures. If this vote be considered as a test of the real sentiment of the House-and prima facie it must be so considered-the House, though in favor of prosecuting the war, is not sufficiently so to vote for the financial measure which the Executive has repeatedly declared, both in Presidential Messages and Treasury Reports, to be indispensably necessary to enable it to carry on the war. The bill which has been rejected cannot, in that or any other shape e reconsidered or revived, Saturday being the last day of the Session-unless by a two-thirds vote in both Houses-on which a bill originating in either House can be sent to the other.

[FROM OUR DAILY PAPER OF TUESDAY.]

Yesterday being the last day but two of the proent Session, both Houses of Congress sat from eleven o'clock in the morning (with each a short fecess) until a late hour, the Senate to a late time of night. As far as practicable, a brief account of what was done in each House will be found in the preceding columns.

Some important Appropriation Bills are yet in suspense, either upon disagreeing votes, or upon conferences between the two Houses. The great ence, finally passed both Houses last night.

The Three Million Bill, as it is called-being the bill to place three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President in contemplation of negotiations with Mexico-was debated up to we know not how late last night. About nine o'clock the ques tion was taken on the proviso offered in an early stage of the bill by Mr. BERRIEN, disavowing the policy and purpose of conquering territory from Mexico, which was negatived by a majority of some six or eight votes. A substitute was then offered for the whole bill by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, (not varying its object, but embracing some declaratory preambles,) which was agreed to by general consent; when Mr. UPHAM moved the adoption of a proviso prohibiting slavery in any territory which may be acquired, (similar to the "Wilmot proviso,") which proviso was earnestly advocated by the mover, and was strenuously opposed by Mr. Cass and Mr. Dickinson, of New York, the latter of which gentlemen was speaking at midnight, when our paper was closed.

The bill which passed the Senate on Saturday for making a donation, on the part of the People of the United States, to the suffering population of Ireland, met with strong opposition in the House of Representatives, and, after a contest as to what would be done with it, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, which is understood to be equivalent to a rejection of it. Had it passed the House, it seems to be generally understood that the President would have placed his veto upon the bill. Is has been pretty plainly hinted in the ometat paper that he would do so.

In the course of the morning and evening yester-President of the United States to the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, communicating the correspondence which has taken place between the War Department and General Taylor since the commencement of hostilities:

Hunt, Hunter, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew day, expectations were entertained, and movements apparently concerted, for the purpose of galvanizing into new existence the Treasury project of an additional revenue bill, (for taxing tea and coffee and ditional revenue bill, (for taxing tea and coffee and ditional revenue bill, Saverer Section, Alexander Department of the United States to the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, communicating the day, expectations were entertained, and movements apparently concerted, for the purpose of galvanizing into new existence the Treasury project of an additional revenue bill, (for taxing tea and coffee and ditional revenue bi ditional revenue bill, (for taxing tea and coffee and other articles, and reducing the sale price of public I communicate herewith a report of the Secretary of War, lands)-but, both in the morning and evening, whatever purpose to that effect existed, it failed altogether. So no additional taxes will be laid at this

> Two o'clock A. M .- We stop the press to announce that the Senate has just taken the vote on the Three Million Bill, which was passed by a maiority of five votes, the amendment which proposed to prohibit slavery in any territory that might be acquired under the provisions of the bill having been previously rejected by a majority of ten votes.

The following are the yeas and navs on the antislavery amendment: YEAS-Messrs Allen, Atherton, Cameron, Cilley, John M.

YEAS—Messra Allen, Atherton, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Huntington, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—21.

NAYS—Messrs, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, Dickinson, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morchead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soulé, Turney, Westcott—31.

The following are the yeas and nays on the pas-

sage of the hill . YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston,

FROM OUR DAILY PAPER OF THURSDAY.

reaches the hands of any of our readers, two-thirds motion, been made calculated to evade a direct deof the Members of both bodies are on the way to eision upon the merits of the bill: their respective homes.

We have taken unusual pains to obtain the List of all the Acts passed during the Session, which will be found on the fourth page. It is hoped that it is entirely correct; but it is certain that no act has passed which is not to be found in the List.

The Annual Appropriation Bills have all become aws, though not without a severe struggle between the two Houses upon the amendments made to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill by the Senate, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected or com-

The Three Million Bi'l (without the restriction against slavery in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico) has become a law, but in a form different from what was originally proposed: and, as the act is one of considerable importance, we have thought it proper to place before our readers at once a copy of it, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative f the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whereas a state of war now calses between the Unice States and the Republic of Mexico, which it is desirable should be speedily terminated upon terms just and honorable to both rations; and whereas assurances have heretofore been given to the Government of Mexico that it was the desire of the President to settle all questions between the two countries on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, according to the rights of each and the mutual interests and security of the two countries; and whereas the President may be able to conclude treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico prior to the next ession of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of so many complicated questions as now exist between the two countries, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into: therefore the sum of Three Millions of Dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to conclude treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts for which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable.

The bill authorizing the appointment of addiional General and other Officers in the Army has ecome a law, after a contest between the two Houses, which ended in a rejection of the amendment of the House of Representatives for giving to the President authority to appoint a Commanding General (to supersede, of course, the present Comander) of the Army now in the field.

The Harbor Bill, (involving appropriations to the amount of less than half a million of dollars, which passed the House of Representatives some days ago and passed the Senate vesterday morning. is understood to have been retained in the hands of the President, and failed to become a law. Its twin sister, however, (the Lighthouse Bill.) has been

The Amendatory Subtreasury Bill, reported some the House yesterday, and amended by appending thereto the bill providing for the establishment of a Branch Mint in the city of New York. When, however, it reached the Senate and was read, objection was made by a Senator to its second reading at By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. that time; and a single objection in such a case is by the Rules sufficient to defeat any bill. It therefore did not become a law.

The Senate bill to appropriate half a million of dollars, in the name of the People of the United States, towards the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland, met the fate which we anticipated when jesty the King of France. ve heard of its commitment, in the House of Representatives, to the Committee of Ways and Means. faires of the United States to the Queen of Portugal. It has not been heard of since; and thus the benevolent purpose of the mover and supporters of that neasure has been defeated.

Mr. WINTHROP having, in the course of the night, desired to offer a resolution to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report this bill back to the House, and having moved a suspension of the Rules to enable him to make such a call upon the committee, the motion to suspend the Rules was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Abbott, Arnold, Ashmun, Buffington Carroll, John G. Chapman, Collamer, Darragh, Garrett Davis, Dixon, Dunlap, John H. Ewing, Foot, Giddings, Giles, Grinnell, Hale, Hamlin, Hampton, Harper, Hilliard, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Thomas Butler King, Lewis, Long, McClelland, Joseph J. McDowell, McGaughey, McIlvaine, Moseley, Perry, Pollock, Ramsey, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Scamp chenck, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stanton, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, James Thompson, Vinton, Wentworth, White, Winthrop...53.

NAYS-Mesers. John Quincy Adams, Stephen Adams, nderson, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Benon, James Black, James A. Black, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Wm. G. Brown, Burt, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Cobb, Cocke, Cottrell, Cranston, Crozier, Cullom, Cummins, Cunningham, Dargan, Dobbin, Edsall, Ellett, Lusworth, Erdman, Faran, Foster, Fries, Gordon, Graham, Grover, Harmanson, Henley, Hoge, Hopkins, Hough, Geo. to its place of destination. S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Hungerford, James B. Accounts had been rec Hunt, Hunter, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Ritter, Roberts, Sawyer, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard Sims, Simpson, Robert Smith, Starkweather, Strohm, rong, Jacob Thompson, Tredway, Williams, Wood, Woodward, Young, Yost-102.

The Act for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones passed both Houses of Congress, was signed by the Presiding Officers, and was supposed to have been signed by the President of the United States, to Mississippi, (lately repaired at Norfolk,) within a whom it was sent, but, not having been returned by week roes to the Gulf, to take command of our him, it was, the next morning, upon search, found on squadron. the floor of the Senate Chamber without the President's signature, and it has of course not become a law. This is indeed a singularly hard case. It cannot be doubted, however, that, under the circum- mounted regiment, had been taken by the Mexicans stances of this mere accident, the re-enactment of the bill by the two Houses will be considered no more than a matter of form, as it would be but common justice, and will be among the first acts of the

next Congress. The two bills for the purchase, from the survivison, of the public papers left to them respectively by these great men of the last age, failed, after pass-At the last moment the bill for the benefit of Mrs. repay perusal .

of Louisiana, Lewis, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Manison was taken up, and would have undoubt-Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulce—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Mangun, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—24.

House was suddenly adjourned whilst the bill was pending. Previous to the adjournment, the bill pending. Previous to the adjournment, the bill being before the House, a motion was made to lay This morning, at one o'clock, the Senate and it on the table. The following list of the yeas and House of Representatives were adjourned sine die nays upon that question shows that the bill would by their Presiding Officers; and, before this paper have passed, had not this motion, nor any other

> YEAS-Nessrs. Atkinson, Benton, James A. Black, Bowlin, Boyt, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Reuben Chapman, Cobb, Cocke, Crozier, Cunningham, De Mott. Dremgoole, Ellsworth, Erdman, Ficklin, Fries, Garvin, Groter, Hamlin, Hoge, Hopkins, Hough, James B. Hunt, J. H. Johnson, A. Johnson, G. W. Jones, S. Jones, Kaufman, Kennedy, Preston King, McClean, McClelland, McCrate, McDaniel, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Perrill, Pilsbury, Reid, Ripley, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Scammon, Leonard H. Sims, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Williams, Wilmot, Woodward, Yost-60.

NAYS-Messrs. Abbot, Ashmun, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, James Black, Buffington, William W. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Constable Cranston, Ilaniel, Dargan, G. Davis, Dixon, Douglass, Edsall Foot, Grintell, Hampton, Harper, Henley, Henry, Hilliard, I. E. Holmes, J. W. Houston, S. D. Hubbard, Washington Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Thomas Butler King, Lawrence, Leake, Levin, Lewis, Long, McGaughey, McHenry, Mc-Itvaine, Mirsh, Miller, Moseley, Newton, Payne, Pendleton, Ramsey, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenck, Seaman, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, Truman Smith, Case B. Smith, Strohm, Sykes, Thomasson, James Thompson, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wentworth, White, Wick, Winthrop, Woodworth, Wright, Young-72.

Among the numerous bills which happily passed both Houses last night was the important bill proposed by Mr. Kino, of Georgia, at the last session! in relation to the employment by the Government of sea steamers.

This bill provides, first, for the construction four war steamers of the first class.

Secondly, a line of mail steamers from New York to Liverpool, consisting of five ships of not less than 2,000 tons each.

Thirdly, a line of mail steamers from New York to New Orleans, touching at Savannah, in Georgia, and Havana, with a branch line from Havana to Chagres, comprising five ships of not less than 1,500 tons each; the ships of both lines to be constructed under the directions of the Navy Department.

Fourthly, a line of steamers from Panama, on the

All these ships to be subject to the order of and purchase by the Government at any time; and all number of passed midshipmen as watch officers, and for improvement in the management of steam-

The Senate spent much of last night's sitting with cosed doors in the consideration of Executive long keep them together. While the miserable soldier nominations. Amongst the more important decisions we learn were the following:

The rejection of CHARLES J. INGERSOLL as Minister to France, and the subsequent nomination and

The confirmation of DAVID Top, of Ohio, as place of ABRAHAM RENCHER.

Some time before the adjournment of the SENATE the chair of its presiding officer, and the Hon. weeks ago by Mr. Dromooole, was taken up in David R. Atchison, one of the Senators from the State of Missouri, was appointed President pro tem, of the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRÉSIDENT,

DAVID TOD, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, vice Henry A. Wise, recalled at

JOHN R. CLAY, Chargé d'Affaires at Peru. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Ma-GEORGE W. HOPKINS, of Virginia, Charge d'Af-

MAJOR GENERALS. THOMAS HART BENTON, of Missouri. WILLIAM CUMMING, of Georgia. BRIGADIER GENERALS. GEORGE CADWALLADER, of Pennsylvania.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.

ENDS D. HOPPING, of New York.

The Hon, RICHARD M. YOUNG, of Illinois, who has been recently appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of JAMES SHIELDS, War Department. Gen. Scott is here, and very active resigned, has arrived in Washington and entered upon the duties of his office. We understand that he has entirely recovered from his late indisposition, and is now in the enjoyment of good health.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

FROM THE UNION. We understand that letters have been received

from Major General Scott as late as the 14th of February, at the Brasos. He was making every arrangement to remove the troops to the island of Lobos: but, con:rary to his expectation, the ten transports which had been engaged at New Orleans, eve of making a grand demonstration on an important point of and the others which had been dispatched from the Northern ports, had not yet arrived. It is certain that they must have arrived there from both ports before this time. The ordnance, too, had not got

Accounts had been received that the Mexican troops were pouring into Vera Cruz, principally in consequence of the despatches which had been intercepied on the person of Lieut, RICHEY, of the infantry.

It is also said, on highly respectable authority, that a French merchantman had just found its way into Vera Cruz with ten thousand stand of arms and twenty tons of gunpowder on board. It remains to be seen in what manner this vessel eluded our blockaling squadron.

It is said that Commodore PERRY, who left Washington a few days ago to embark in the steamer

Gen Scott had not received any very recent despatches from Gen. TAYLOR, but accounts had reached him from Monterey of the report that Maj. BORLASD, with about fifty soldiers of the Arkansas

ROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE OF PERSUARY 24. NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Through a circuitous channel we were yesterday placed pers from Vera Cruz to the 1st of February. The following rounded in the night, after they had marched forty miles. letter, fron one whose favors our readers have learned to value than our former accounts, the writer's intimate acquaintance with Mexican affairs and his excellent judgment impart per-

"U. S. SQUADRON OFF ANTON LIZARDO,

FEBRUARY 2, 1847. "GENTLEMEN: The news from the various parts of Mexifor the last fifteen days has been of much interest, as show ing the probable subversion of the present Government of exico, the extreme distresses of the army, the total paralysis of Mexican credit, and the entire inability of the Ger the State Governments to raise money by any of the extraorlinary expedients recently adopted. Last, and not of least in portance, are the auguries of Santa Anna's dictatorship.

"The promulgation of the ordinance for the confiscation the ecclesiastical property has in some places been resisted by actual outbreaks, and every where received with demonstra tions of hostility which have created the greatest alarm. Vice President appears to have displayed great energy and activity, not only in repressing the disorders in the capital, but in conferring extraordinary powers on the various military Governors for the same purpose. The clergy have closed the cathedrals, issued their solemn protest, and finally refused to deliver up the property of the church. The States of Mexico, Puebla, and Queretaro have prayed that the law might be repealed. The church party press in various places openly counsels rebellion against Gomez Farjas and the Congress. If any thing was wanting to complete the failure of the mea-sure it has been found in the decided refusal of capitalists to advance money on the scrip. It is now perfectly plain that the scheme will afford no immediate relief, and that the Trea sury will probably never realize a dollar from the ecclesiastical

property for the purposes of the war.
"So far as I am able to discover, all the other expedient which have been adopted by the General and State Governments for raising smaller loans or contributions for the more pressing exigencies of the troops will have the same issue with the more magnificent project of plundering the church. The ingenuity of the Mexican legislators seems to have been taxed the utmost; among other novel plans I noticed a forced lot

ery for raising money for the war.
"The more moderate and hopeful journalists appear to have given up all hope that order can be preserved, and predic another revolution. The Vice President, Gomez Farias, i arrounded with difficulties which are insuperable, and is the object of attack by all parties : by the clergy, the monarchists, and a fragment of the centralists; and it needs no prophet t say that he must soon be driven from the helm. Gu newly appointed Minister of Justice, the successor of Nava, (who was appointed only a week before,) is now the only on of the Cabinet who actually discharges the duties of his office Senor Guevara has since resigned, according to a late Mexican paper before us.] Senor Zubieta, the Minister of Finance, has ndered his resignation and left his post in spite of the wishes of the Vice President. Senor Ramires, the Minister of Foreign Relations, has thrown up his portfolio for a period of severa months, and Canalizo, of the War Department, has also expressed his wish to retire. Various causes have been alleged r this abandonment of the Administration by all the ministe but the true solution of the defection is to be found in the extreme and unconquerable difficulties of their situation.

"In the mean time there are reports from time to time from San Luis Potosi that Santa Anna is taking wary steps to proclaim himself dictator. These reports have within a few days assumed a more specific character. One rumor says Santa Anna has moved on Tula, and that the garrison of San Luis has proclaimed him dictator. Some persons appear to believe that Santa Anna has left Potosi to march on the capital. It is, I believe, officially confirmed that General Ventura Mora has Pacific, to Oregon, touching at the intermediate proclaimed for the dictatorship of Santa Anna at Mazatlan. It was predicted some days ago that General Rangel, with others would soon raise the standard of dictatorship in Mexico, and yesterday morning it was currently announced that the event had happened. These reports are, some of them, without doubt premature, but they show the set of popular expectation, to be commanded by naval officers, and a certain and will work their own fulfilment. They are stale expedient for unsettling confidence, creating vacillation in the public mind, and making any change acceptable.

"A touching picture of the distresses of the army may b found in every paragraph and every official account from that quarter. It is now conceded that the army of San Luis must soon dissolve, that even the genius of Santa Anna canno suffering all the extreme evils which can visit humanity-hun gry, naked, perishing from cold or disease, or driven to su -we see it announced that Ampudia has been unfort nate in his bets, and lost \$14,000, while Santa Anna, with better luck, has won 4,000 ounces of gold. The Congress of San Luis have authorized a forced loan of \$400,000, secured confirmation of Richard Rush for the same ap- by a pledge of the entire revenue and property of the State not already mortgaged.

"An attack upon Vera Cruz is now expected to occur shortly The confirmation of David Tod, of Ohio, as

Minister to Brazil, in the place of Henry A. Wise.

The Congress of the State has issued a patriotic proclamation and various preparations are making for the onset. A body The confirmation of George W. Hopkins, of of the national guard, estimated at a thousand men, has be recently introduced into Vera Cruz. The Locomotor suggests, Virginia, as Chargé d'Affaires to Portugal, in the with some show of reason, that the Government have al ready provided the means for paying and supporting these ad-ditional troops, as more men would soon render intolerable the privations of the present garrison, which are already extreme. n Wednesday night, the Vice President vacated Nothing has yet been done towards fortifying the passes on march to Vera Cruz. They were stationed there once before caused by the report that the Americans were on the move likely to cause the enemy much distraction.

"The message of the President of the United States is pub-

posed in Congress by Schor Gamboa to issue a formal reply to the false and injurious imputations contained in the message against the Mexican Republic; but, after the proposition was discussed, it was not adopted.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL TIMES, FEB. 24. Responding to the auxiety which all ranks here experience reference to General Scott's expedition, we have put in renisition every possible means of obtaining intelligence theren. The following, which contains some items of interest, is by the last arrival

"UNITED STATES TRANSPORT SHIP AMERICAN,

" Brasos Santiago, Feb. 13, 1847. "GENTLEMEN : In haste I drop you these few lines, as the teamer has just brought off sailing orders, and we leave this day for the island of Lobos, where General Scott is now course of concentrating all his forces. This vessel is loaded with surf-boats, for the purpose, when the expedition is all assembled at that point, of conveying troops and stores thence and arrived here on the 6th instant. The American is a ver fine ship, burden 650 tons, and belongs to the United States getting off his troops and stores, urging on all the necessity istening our movements. We had a severe norther lately, which of course put a stop to all work outside the bar. All the troops here are well, sickness, happily, being at the prement almost wholly unknown among them. without any news of moment from the interior. About thirts vessels lie at anchor outside the bar, and as many more in side, all on the point of moving with the expediti supposed that the General himself will not be able to leave in than a fortnight from this time. Be good enough to re port the ship's crew and officers well. I need not impress o ou the avidity with which news from the States is sough after : be good enough, then, to send me papers by every opportunity. As occasion offers, you will hear from me ever particular connected with the expedition, which is now on the

LATEST FROM THE BRASOS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE OF PERSONARY 25. At an early hour this morning the schooner Harmoniou Walker arrived from the Brasos, having made the passage is six days. Through the courtesy of Mr. Martin, who came ssenger on the schooner, we are placed in possession of ou correspondence to the 18th instant, and various items of it

Mr. Haile writes on the 18th that there were transport nough at the Brasos for all the remaining troops of Worth's division, and that every moment of calm weather was improve ed in embarking them. In three good days more the whole mmand would be off.

By this arrival we have further information in regard to the troops captured by Gen. Minon. In Minon's own modest report, which is before us, his prisoners are set down at eighty-two in all. Besides the Americans taken by him. there was one Mexican named Galeano, who had been with our troops as a spy and a guide. He was immediately put to the sword, although Major Gaines interceded for him.

We have before us another list of the captured, which dudes the names of Capt. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, and Capt. Wm. Heady, of Kentucky. Capt. Heady was captured two days after Major Borland's party by a party of rancheros. His fate is uncertain.

The party captured is now said to have consisted of fifty Arkansas troops and two parties of Kentucky troops, one of ossession of our correspondence from Anton Lizardo and pa-

Report says that Capt. C. M. Clay wished to break the ing relicts of Alexander Hamilton and James Man- aright, presents in a succinet form the best picture of the internal condition of Mexico we have yet seen. Though no later Mexicans so outnumbered them. Minon's command consisted of two thousand and some hundred men, according to some ing the Senate, from the impossibility of getting manent interest to all his communications. The following HENRIE, well known as a Mier prisoner, who acted as an incounts; others say of not more than five hundred. DAN them up in time in the House of Representatives. will not be found an exception to this rule, and will amply terpreter to the Arkansas troops, made his escape from the Mexican camp on Major Gaines's horse. The guard fired 897 sex not stated.

upon him, but he escaped uninjured. The prisoners arrived at San Luis on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Haile gives us another important item. It is to the effect that on the 27th ultimo there marched out of San Luis for Tanque de la Vaca, the place where Miñon made his capture, three bodies of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and that of foct artillery, with more than fourteen pieces of artillery. These pieces consisted of three 24-pounders, three 18-pounders, four 16 pounders, and the others 8 and 6 pounders. It was also said that within two days another division would march, and, shortly after, the rest of the force remaining in San Luis Potosi. So it appears the blow is to be struck in the direction of Saltillo. Santa Anna's address to his troops, dated the 27th ultimo, favors this idea, and would seem to leave no doubt about it, but we learn that the opinions of the officers in our army are various on this point. Many think Santa Anna is in truth on his way to Vera Cruz, and that the display of force on the other side of San Luis is intended to mask his movements, and hide the weakness of the latter

The General-in-Chief of the Army of Operations of the North to his Subordinates:

place. The following is his address to his troops

Companions in arms! The operations of the enemy demand that we should move precipitately upon his principal line, and we go to execute it. The independence, the honor, and the destiny of the nation depend at this moment on you decision.

Soldiers! The entire world observes us, and will expect our acts to be as heroic as they are necessary. Privations of all kinds surround us in consequence of the neglect shown towards us, for more than a month, by those who should provide your pay and provisions. But when has misery de tated your spirits or weakened your enthusiasm

The Mexican soldier is well known for his frugality and patience under suffering—never wanting magazines in marches across deserts, and always counting upon the resources of the enemy to provide for his wants.

To-day we shall undertake a march over a desert country. without succor or provisions. But be assured that we shall mmediately be provided from those of the enemy, and with hem you will be sufficiently reimbursed.

My friends, we go to open the campaign. What days of lory await us ! What a flattering future for our country How satisfactory when we contemplate that we have saved its independence! How the world will admire us! How the nason will bless us ! And when in the bosoms of our amilies we shall relate the risks and fatigues which we have ndured, the combats with and triumphs over a daring and presumptuous memy; and hereafter, when telling our children hat we have savel our country a second time, the jubilee will be complete, and he sacrifices will then appear to us as

Soldiers! Hurry forthin the defence of your country. The cause we sustain is a holy one; never have we struggled with more justice, because we figu for the honor and religion of our wives and children! What sacrifice, then, can be too great for objects so dear ! Let ou motto be, "Conquen on Let us swear before the geat Eternal that we will not wait an instant in purging our soil of the stranger who has dared to profane it with his presence No treaty, nothing which may not be heroic and proud.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN LUIS POTOSI, JAN. 27, 1847.

Gen. Wool apprized Gen. Taylor, towards the end of Jawarv, that he anticipated an attack at Saltillo. In consequence, Gen. Taylor left Monterey on the 1st of Feuruary with his staff for Saltillo. He took with him Bragg's battery and Thomas's battery, the 1st Mississippi Rifles, and May's squadron of dragoons. Capt. Thomas F. Marshall was to leave Monterey on the 3d instant with his company of mounted men also for Saltillo. Capt. Gordon, with a detachment of 150 recruits for the different regiments, also left Monterev for Saltillo with Gen. Taylor.

The American forces at Saltillo would be between 5,000 and 6,000 men. In addition to the two batteries named above, the batteries of Capt. Washington and Capt. Webster were at Saltillo, and at last accounts the troops were throwing up formidable fortifications. Little apprehension is felt as to the result of any attack which may be made upon that

The number of troops left at Monterey does not exceed 500 men, but the citadel or "Black Fort" is held by them, and there is no route by which the Mexicans can approach the city with artillery, save by Saltillo. Without artillery any attempt upon Monterey would be futile. The troops at Monterey consist principally of Ohio and Indiana volunteers, all under the command of Col. Rogers. Captain Arnold, of the the road to Mexico. The garrison of Jalapa have refused to 2d Dragoons, has also been ordered to proceed to Monterey from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

We have conversed with an intelligent Spanish gentleman who left Durango on the 15th January-Señor Benito Velez, from Tampico, with the intention of marching inland to Vera a nephew, we learn, of Peter Harmony, of New York. Cruz, threatening Jalapa or Puebla. Such a movement is Senor Velez confirms all that we have said of the action near El Paso on the 25th of December. The loss of the Mexicans that affair was about 180 men. No news h rango of the fall of Chihuahua when our informant left there. On the 10th of January, General Heredia left Durango for Chihushua at the head of 700 men, of whom 150 were cavalry. He took with him 1,500 muskets and two pieces of artillery. When he reached Cuencame, in the north part of the State of Durango, he heard the news of the action near El Paso; and, leaving there his infantry, he pushed on to Chihuahua with his cavalry, with the view to assume the com-

mand of the Government forces there. The cavalry of Cuiltz, which was in the action of the 25th of December, and which protected, as far as possible, the retreat of the Mexicans upon El Paso, and afterwards Carizal, had dwindled down to a handful by desertions which took place at the different ranchos on the route.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA OF FEBRUARY 25.

SANTA ANNA'S ADVANCE .-- If the statements made by all he Mexican papers and letter-writers be entitled to cofidence, is obvious that Santa Anna entertains designs against Monterey, and has begun his march against that point. Our correspondence represents that large bodies of troops are being thrown forward upon the road to Monterey, as well as the road between Tampico and Monterey. But the most definite statement we have seen is contained in a letter published by La Patria last evening, from Tampico, of the date of 9th February, which states that 16,000 of the most brilliant troops are marching for the road between Saltillo and Monterey. This information was communicated by a letter written from San Luis. Another letter, written from Tula, of the date of 3d February, states that on the 1st of the month Gen. Parodi with a brigade of 1,500 men, composed of the twelfth regiment of infantry of the line, styled the "Faithful Soldiers of San Luis," and a battalion of the National Guard of Jalisco, with three pieces of artillery, were marching in the direction of Monterey by the road of Matcherala. The sierra is fortified at every point by the battalions of Puebla, Guarda Costa de Tampico, the company of Veteraus, and three companies of illo is stationed with a respectable force to defend that point. Gen. Urrea, with 1,500 men of the first regiment of cavalry. "Primero Republicano," must have already arrived at Victoria de Tamaulipas. These movements are no doubt made for the purpose of

drawing off our forces from the contemplated attack on Vera Cruz. Santa Anna expects to cut off Taylor's communications, to block up both the roads to Camargo and to Tampico. These movements are by no means to be regarded as insignificant; they deserve the serious consideration, and will no doubt excite the utmost vigilance and activity of preparation unong our forces near Monterey. Fortunately Gen. Taylor. who is never caught napping, is in command at Monterey, with about 4,000 men. This force can easily hold that place until reinforced. But, in the mean time, the Mexicans are pushing forward towards Matamoros, from the road which leads through Victoria. Urrea's cavalry are no doubt the advance of a large force intended for this point. This will be a bold movement, but is characteristic of Urrea, who is a prompt and decided officer. If, however, his force consists only of cavalry, we do not apprehended any serious consequences from an attack on Matamoros. The great fear is, that they may intercept our communications along the river, and the road from Matamoros and Camargo to Monterey.

IMPORTANT !- Since the above was written, we have seen letter from a Mexican officer, written in great confidence and secresy, stating that Gen. Urrea had been ordered to march on Matamoros, and was already considerably advanced

EMIGRANT PASSENGERS .- A report recently laid before Congress gives the number of Emigrants who arrived in the United States for the year ending on the 30th of last September at 158,648, of whom 90.973 were males, 66,778 females, and